الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة التربية
المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج التربوية

Emar

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Workbook

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Module 1
Unit
1

Work Together to Make it Better

Make a Difference

Speaking

With a partner, discuss the following questions.

1. Have you got an email account?
2. If yes, what do you use it for?
3. If no, think of occasions in which people may use their emails.

Reading

Read the following text, then do the tasks below.

From Microsoft to Tomatoes

One day, an unemployed man went to apply for a job with Microsoft as a cleaner. The manager said: "Let me have your e-mail address, so that I can send you a form to complete and tell you when you can start." The man said that he had no computer or email address. The manager: "Well, then, that means that you virtually don't exist and therefore can't be employed."

The man looked at the last £10 in his wallet and thought of buying tomatoes in **bulk**. Within less than 2 hours, he sold all the tomatoes at 100% **profit**. Repeating the process several times that day, he ended up with almost £100 before going to sleep that night. Getting up early every day and going to bed late, he **multiplied** his profits quickly. After a short time he bought a **cart** to transport several dozen boxes of tomatoes.

By the end of the second year, he became the owner of a **fleet** of trucks and the manager of a staff of a hundred **former** unemployed people, all selling tomatoes.

Planning for the future of his wife and children, he decided to buy life insurance. An adviser asked him for his e-mail address in order to send the final documents electronically. When the man replied that he has no e-mail, the adviser felt astonished and said: "How did you make such wealth without Internet and e-mail? Just imagine where you would-be now, if you had been connected to the internet from the very start!"

After a moment of thought, the tomato millionaire replied:

"I would be a floor cleaner at Microsoft!"

Even with the lack of technology, with determination and the required skills one can make a difference.

Key Words

bulk: goods bought and sold in large quantities/wholesale
profit: the money that you can make in business or by selling things
multiply: to increase
cart: a vehicle with two or four wheels that is pulled by a horse
fleet: a group of ships or trucks
former: previous/past

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why didn't the man succeed to have the job of a cleaner?
2. What job did he take after being rejected by Microsoft?
3. How many years did it take for him to become a millionaire?
4. At which stage do you think the millionaire should have had an e-mail?

B. Match (A) with (B) to make full sentences.

A	B
1. He managed a staff of	a. he decided to buy life insurance.
2. Repeating the process several times that day,	b. virtually you don't exist.
3. Not having an email means that	c. he ended up with almost £100.
4. Planning for the future of his family	d. a hundred former unemployed people, all selling tomatoes.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct word between brackets.

1. She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the (manager – manage).
2. He has no money; he has been (unemployed – unemployment) for months.
3. Life doesn't (existence – exist) on Mars.
4. I was (astonished – astonishment) when my nine-months brother could walk.

Grammar

Revision of: Present Simple & Present Progressive

Present simple	Present Progressive
General facts *It rarely rains in the desert.* *You play chess with 32 pieces.*	**Actions happening now** *She is reading a newspaper upstairs now.* *I'm busy, I'm doing my homework at the moment.*
Present habits *The birds return to the island every morning.* *Marsha goes to a sports club every Thursday.*	**Future plans and personal arrangements** *We are visiting our cousins next week.* **Temporary Habits** *He's eating a lot these days.*

Questions

Present simple	Present Progressive
Does he travel every year? *Do you often visit your relatives?*	*Are they having a good time?* *Is it raining?*

Negative

Present simple	Present Progressive
They don't usually go out in the evening. *She doesn't always drink tea.*	*He is not studying Geography.* *They are not working nowadays.*

A. Select the correct form of the verbs between brackets.

1. Every Monday, Sally (drives – is driving) her kids to football practice.
2. Usually, I (am working - work) as a secretary, but this summer, I (am studying - study) French at a language school.
3. Be quiet! John (sleeps – is sleeping).
4. Don't forget to take your umbrella. It (rains – is raining).
5. She is fit because she always (is running - runs) as an exercise.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct question form.

1. What ………………………………… under the table? – Is there anything wrong? (you do)
2. Where ……………………………… (she/usually/ stay) when she goes to Homs?
3. What a delicious smell! What ………………………… (your mother/ prepare) for dinner?
4. What time ……………………………… (he/ wake up) on weekdays?
5. Where ………………………… (you / live)?

Listening

Listen to a conversation between Thomas and his employer.

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Thomas has passed the …………. test.

   a. eye b. driving c. behaviour

2. The water was splitting on the ……………...

   a. street b. table c. stairs

3. He put the door latch back because the door was ……………….

   a. closed b. open c. broken

B. Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The employer asked Thomas three questions about the job.
2. Thomas will start working the next day.
3. Thomas got the job because of his mother's advice.

Writing

Think of a job you would like to have in the future and how it will make a difference to your life and to others' lives and write about it.

Keep in mind

When you write a paragraph, you have to think of the following points:

- Topic sentence
- Supporting ideas
- Additional details
- Concluding sentence

Module 1
Unit
2

Creativity & Initiatives

Speaking

In your opinion, what could "wall of kindness" mean? The two sentences written under (wall of kindness) are in Swedish. Discuss with your group what they could be.

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Pay it Forward

On March 27, 2013, John Sweeney, a **plumber** from Ireland, started a Facebook page called **Suspended** Coffees. His message was simple: Buy a cup of coffee for a stranger, because an act of kindness can change a life and make a difference. Eight hours later, the page had attracted more than 20,000 likes.

Suspended coffee is a tradition that comes from Naples, Italy, and dates to the 20th century. When customers buy coffee, they also pay in advance for a cup to be given to somebody else; usually someone who otherwise couldn't **afford** it. This initiative was forgotten, but then it **revived** again in 2011. That's when "Suspended Coffee Day" started to be celebrated each December.

You can buy it for anyone in need. It can be for the homeless person you pass by every day on the street, a stressed student in the middle of exams, a mother of children who can't afford coffee. It may be a well-dressed man whom you may not think from his appearance that he's in need but he may be in his third month of **job hunting**. It's not up to us to judge - if someone asks, then they're in need - no CV required.

Key Words

pay forward: pay in advance
plumber: a person whose job is to repair water pipes, toilets, etc
suspended: stopped for a while
afford: to have enough money to pay for something
revive: to become strong again
job hunting: the act of looking for a work

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the idea of suspended coffee.
2. Where did this idea start?
3. When did it revive again?
4. Do you know a café in Syria which offers such services?

B. Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Many people liked John's initiative.
2. Suspended Coffee Day is celebrated in January.
3. The person who needs suspended coffee must prove that he is poor.

Vocabulary

Study the following sentences, then do the task.

I was really **bored** in that presentation.
That was a really **boring** presentation.

Select the correct form of adjective.

1. Bus service is (suspended – suspending) during storms.
2. Preparing for your exams is (stressing – stressed).
3. Money is not (required – requiring) for happiness.

Grammar

Revision of Present Perfect

Form:	Example
Affirmative s + have/has + past participle	*I have tried sushi.*
Negative s + have not (haven’t)/has not (hasn’t) + past participle	*I have not tried sushi.*
Question Have/Has + subject + past participle	*Have you tried sushi?*

Use	Examples
— to talk about actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past.	— *She has already seen this film.* — *They have won several awards.*
— with "since" and "for" to talk about actions that began in the past and continue up to now.	— *I have been in this city **since** last year.* — *Mr. Smith has been a teacher **for** nine years.*
— to talk about an action finished in the past, but the resulting state is still present.	— *I have lost my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.*
— with "yet" to talk about events that have not happened before now.	— *They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold **yet**.*

A. Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form using the present perfect tense.

1. I am not hungry. I ………… already ………… (eat).
2. We ………… (not/plan) for our holiday yet.
3. ………… you ………… (read) any interesting books?
4. she …..........................… (feed the cat yet).
5. ………… Amer ………… (buy) a car yet?

B. Change the following statements into questions using present simple, present progressive or present perfect.

1. She is working on a new project.

.... ?

2. He has returned from Europe.

.... ?

3. Maya has passed the test since 2019.

.... ?

4. Susan enjoys reading.

.... ?

5. This car belongs to Martin.

.... ?

Listening

Listen to Sima and Janie talking about the importance of trees.

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sima was (planting – watering) plants.
2. Sima thought of the idea of saving (wood – paper).
3. Jane decided to plant a tree every (two years – year).

B. Decide if the sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

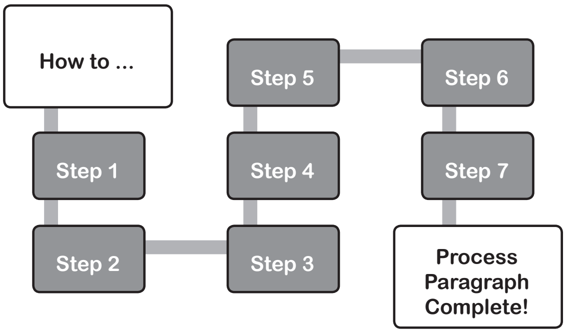
1. Sima suggests to tell her neighbours about her idea.
2. Jane decided to plant a small tree on her birthday.
3. 20 trees are needed to make a ton of paper.

Writing

Process Paragraph

"Before I help you, you have to promise that you will help three other people in need when you can".

Think of a personal initiative that you can launch to help your community. Write about how you and your friends are going to apply it.



Keep in mind

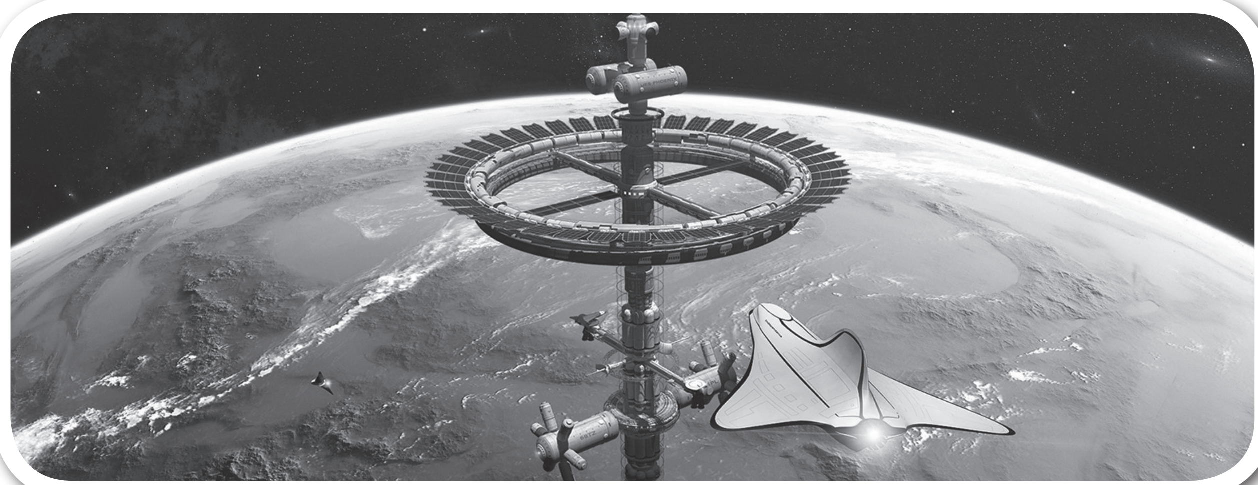
the process paragraph shows the steps of your idea.
Step 1: (announce for the initiative in the school magazine)
Step 2: (assign a task for each member of the team).
etc…

Module 2 Unit 3

A More Comfortable Life

The Future World

Speaking



Discuss with your partner the following questions.

1. Would you like to live in space? Why?
2. What are the benefits of living in space?
3.What are the challenges of living in space?
4.Will tourists go on space holidays?

Reading

Read the following text about living in space, and then do the tasks.

Living in Space

Someday people will live in space. By the end of this century, there will be permanent **settlements** that will allow people to lead a normal life in space. Hundreds of astronauts are going to work and live in the space station, which will take ten years to build. In some way, living on the moon will be easier than living on a space station and it will be cheaper because people won't bring everything from the Earth by **rockets**. The space city will be like a **gigantic** glass wheel that will contain buildings, factories and special meeting places. Inside it, people won't live differently from small towns on the Earth. It will have air so that inhabitants can breathe and they won't need to wear special space-suits inside the buildings. Scientists also believe that they will **obtain** water from a large ice lake on the moon. People won't have to do housework because robots will do that for them. Food won't be a problem, as settlers won't need to eat. Instead, they will take a pill three times a day. The first group of astronauts will live on the moon for six months and then they will return to the Earth and another group will travel. This will be repeated until the first settlers can finish establishing the new city. Life on the moon will be just the beginning. We hope they will use the knowledge we get there to plan **expeditions** to Mars, Mercury and even Pluto.

Key Words

settlement: a new place to live in for large groups
rocket: a vehicle used for travelling or carrying astronauts into space
gigantic: very big/huge
obtain: get
expedition: an organized journey with a particular purpose

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How will people live on the moon?
2. How long will each group stay in the space city?
3. When will people live on the moon?
4. Where will people in the space take water from?

B. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/ and correct the false ones.

1. Nowadays, it is possible for people to live on the moon.
2. On the moon, people will have to wear special clothes.
3. Astronauts will cook on the moon.
4. Robots will do the work of humans.

Vocabulary

Circle the correct words in brackets.

1. It is (normally, normal) to feel nervous before an exam.
2. Property in Homs is (cheaper, cheap) than property in Damascus.
3. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him (breathe, breath).
4. You will need to (obtained, obtain) permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.
5. He has to take (bills, pills) to control his blood pressure.
6. Our goal is to (establishment, establish) a new research centre in our city.

Grammar

Will / going to

We use "will" to talk about:	We use "going to" to talk about:
1. predictions with no evidence *I think Brazil will win the next world cup.*	**1. predictions about the future when we have evidence.** *Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.*
2.a decision taken at the moment of speaking. *I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it.*	**2. plans or intentions in the future.** *I am going to visit Aleppo next week.*

A. Select the correct answer.

1. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she (will, is going to) stay at home and start reading it.
2. The phone is ringing. I (am going to, will) answer it.
3. I am not free tomorrow. I (will, am going to) see the doctor.
4. We forgot to buy bread. We (are going to, will) go back to buy some.
5. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she (is going to, will) take a week off.

B. Complete the sentences with (will) or with the correct form of (be going to).

1. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We ……............... (attend) a football match.
2. The weather……............... (be) dreadful tomorrow.
3. I ……...............(lift) that heavy box for you.
4. Tonight we ……...............(have) a birthday party for our mother.
5. I think our team ……...............(win) the match.

Listening

Listen to Malik talking about his goal and expectations, and then do the tasks.

A. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Malik's goal for the future is to become ………. .

   a. a doctor   b. an architect   c. a teacher

2. He would like to have this job to ....

   a. serve his country   b. earn much money   c. help sick people

3. In order to achieve his goal, Malik should ………. .

   a. change his school   b. go abroad   c. exert great efforts in his education

4. He will run his ………. in his country.

   a. library   b. office   c. pharmacy

B. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Malik would like to help poor people who can't afford money to build their houses.
2. He is going to choose science, the branch he likes.
3. Malik will spend all his time for his university exam.
4. Malik will start his job as soon as he graduates from college.

Writing

Imagine how your future house will be and write a paragraph about it.

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Keep in mind

The best descriptive paragraphs are full of details: names, dates, physical characteristics and background information. Collect these details, and then group them into specific categories of information that you can organize as needed.

Module 2
Unit
4

Transport and Tourism

Speaking

Look at the pictures and discuss with your partner the following fields in your future city.

1. traffic
2. buildings
3. facilities (parks, mosques, churches)

Reading

Read the following text about space exploration, and then do the tasks below.

Ecological Cities

When we think about the future, we tend to **assume** that most things will stay the same. This is almost never the case. We are experiencing a technological **progress** every month now. The world is changing and the changes are very **dramatic**. Imagining future cities with modern technology appears as a **dynamic** solution to society's recent problems.

Some recent researches have suggested that we need to think about the way we imagine future cities, and to focus on some forms of alternative energy such as solar power, wind power, and water power which lead to environmental **sustainability**.

We need to answer questions about what can be sustained and what cannot, where cities can be located and where they cannot, and how we might travel in and between them and how we can physically live and work together.

We may want our future cities to **prioritize** environmental **renewal**. We need to prevent environmental **degradation** and stop the expansion of deserts. Future cities can collect water and use solar power to **irrigate** the dry land. Future cities should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

Imagining these cities helps us understand how we want our future lives and tomorrow's world to look like. It will be better to rethink about our health, other species and the planet we share.

Key Words

ecological: interested in preserving the environment
assume: to think that something is true
progress: the process of getting better at doing something
dramatic: great and sudden
dynamic: continuously moving or changing
prioritize: to treat something as being more important than other things
sustainability: the ability of continuing without causing damage
renewal: when an activity or process begins again
degradation: the process by which something changes to a worse condition
irrigate: to supply land or crops with water

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How often are we experiencing a technological progress now?
2. Name some of the alternative powers.
3. What do future cities use to irrigate the dry land?
4. Mention two ecological forms of transport.
5. In your opinion, how can we prevent environmental degradation?

B. Match the beginnings in column A with the ends in column B.

A	B
1. We tend to assume that	a. a dynamic solution to society's recent problems.
2. The world is changing and the changes	b. surrounded by rivers.
3. Modern technology appears as	c. most things will stay the same in the future.
4. We may want our future cities	d. to rethink of our health.
5. Future cities should be	e. to prioritize environmental renewal.
6. It will be better	f. are very dramatic.

Vocabulary

Select the correct words in brackets.

1. I didn't see your bike, so I (assumption, assumed) you had gone out.
2. The two cars are very (similar, similarly) in size and design.
3. John lived a life of (degrade, degradation) after he lost his fortune.
4. The solar power is a (renewable, renew) energy.
5. Cycling is a totally (sustainable, sustain) form of transport.

Grammar

Determiners

Determiners are words that always come before a noun or a noun phrase. They let us know more about the reference of the noun they are used before. There are different types of determiners.

Determiner	Use	Example
Indefinite articles (a/an)	The indefinite articles a and an are used in front of singular countable nouns. **A** is used with nouns that start with a consonant sound. **An** is used with nouns that start with a vowel sound.	***a*** *teacher,* ***an*** *egg* ***a*** *month,* ***a*** *window* ***an*** *apple,* ***an*** *ant.*
Definite article (the)	The definite article **the** is used in front of all nouns to describe someone or something specific. It is also used before nouns that are mentioned previously.	***The*** *weather was fine yesterday.* *I read a book.* ***The*** *book was interesting.*
Possessive Adjectives (my, your, his her, its, our, their)	They are used to show possession or ownership of something.	*I have a shirt.* ***My*** *shirt is blue.* *They have a house.* ***Their*** *house is big.*
Demonstratives (this, that, those, these)	They are words that tell who or what you are talking about **This** points to an object that is near to you. The plural form of **this** is **these**. **That** points to an object that is far from you. The plural form of **that** is **those**.	***This*** *flower is beautiful.* ***These*** *flowers are beautiful.* ***That*** *house is big.* ***Those*** *houses are big.*

Determiner	Use		Example
Quantifiers with countable and uncountable nouns (some, any, a lot of)	We use quantifiers when we want to give information about the quantity of something: how much or how many.		*We have **a lot of** time.* *Ruba has **some** books.*
	"some", "any"	**some** is used in affirmative sentences. **any** is used in negative and interrogative sentences.	*Do you have **any** children?* *I didn't see **any** friends.* *We saw **some** lions at the zoo.*
	"many", "a few"	they are used only with countable nouns.	*She doesn't have **many** friends.* *I have only **a few** coins in my pocket.*
	"much", "a little"	they are used only with uncountable nouns.	*John doesn't have **much** money.* *There is **a little** tea in the glass.*

A. Select the correct determiners between brackets.

1. Does anyone know (the – an) answer?
2. I haven't got pictures in (a – my) bedroom.
3. I have told you to pay attention (many – any) times before.
4. I have only (a little – a few) coins in my wallet.
5. There aren't (any – some) students in the library.
6. There is (a little – a few) milk left in the fridge.

B. Complete the following statements with appropriate determiners. (More than one answer can be correct)

1. ……….people drive cars nowadays.
2. Sami likes to eat ………. food before he sits down to study.
3. ………. children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!
4. The doctor advised me to eat ………. apple every morning.
5. She got her license without ………. problems.

Listening

Listen to a short paragraph about a trip around the moon.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The billionaire invited eighteen people to go on the trip.
2. The trip is scheduled in 2023.
3. The billionaire will invite only artists to go on the trip.
4. Travellers must support the crew members during the trip.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. The nationality of the billionaire is …………….

   a. Chinese   b. Canadian   c. Japanese

2. The trip will be around the …………..

   a. moon   b. Earth   c. galaxy

3. The billionaire is a/an ………………..

   a. fashion designer   b. art collector   c. astronaut

4. The billionaire shared a link to ………….. details.

   a. trip   b. schedule   c. application

Writing

Write a short paragraph about the planes of the future. Include both facts and opinions about this means of transport.

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Keep in mind

After writing a paragraph:

- Read it again.
- Check spelling/grammar/vocabulary/punctuation/capitalization.
- Correct the mistakes if there are any.

Module 3

Unit

5

Make up your Mind

Decision Making

Speaking

What do you think the photo above refers to?
Speak about one wrong decision that you made?
How did you feel?

Reading

Read the text and do the tasks below.

Late to Go Back

Sam walked into a cake shop, after he'd finished his work, to buy his daughter a birthday cake. It was about four o'clock and the store usually closes at five. So he should make his mind quickly and decide what he should buy. Sam asked himself "Which one should I choose?" He began wandering in the shop watching the various kinds of cakes which were kept in the refrigerators around. The cakes looked very delicious and tasty so that it was difficult for Sam to choose.

Time was passing but in vain. Sam couldn't decide yet, when he heard the chef saying "Come on. Hurry up, please, we are about to close the store."

"No, wait please, I should choose the most suitable and delicious cake." Sam said **sorrowfully**. Sam's eyes kept moving from one refrigerator to another, but all of the **options** looked so good and he couldn’t make a decision yet.

"Try to be quick Man, make up your mind, we have to close," the **impatient** chef said. Suddenly, the chef had enough and asked Sam to leave immediately. Sam walked out of the shop empty-handed feeling depressed and frustrated. He wanted them all, but ended up with nothing because he couldn’t choose any.

Think of what happened to Sam. It's just that we’re all Sam and the world is that cake shop.

We have extremely large numbers of options available to us, but if we don't make a decision about our career, education, relationships, investments, or other important issues, we end up empty-handed.

Sometimes we worry about making the wrong decision. What if we regret the direction that we take and it's too late to go back? The real danger is that we make no decision at all and end up going nowhere and doing nothing.

Key Words

sorrowfully: sadly
an option: a choice you can make in a particular situation
impatient: annoyed because of delays, or because of someone else's mistakes (restless)

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Sam go?
2. Why did he go there?
3. Why did the chef ask Sam to leave?
4. How did Sam go out of the store?
5. If you were Sam what would you do?

B. Match column A with B to give meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. This world is full of	a. you'll only regret it.
2. If you don't make the right decision now,	b. decision about our career.
3. You may end with nothing	c. options available to us.
4. Make up your mind	d. what we all might do in life.
5. Sam did	e. if you want to get all the options.
	f. to be successful.

Vocabulary

Complete the statements with the following words.

extremely	available	investment	regret

1. Tickets are --------------------- in the box office.
2. Earthquakes are -------------- difficult to predict.
3. Don't do anything you might-----------------.
4. We plan to buy some property as an -------------------.

Grammar

The Past Progressive Tense

Form

	Positive	Negative	Question
I / he / she / it	*I was speaking.*	*I was not speaking.*	*Was I speaking?*
you / we / they	*You were speaking.*	*You were not speaking.*	*Were you speaking?*

Uses of Past Progressive

The **Past Progressive** is used when we talk about something which was happening at a specific time in the past.

An action going on at a certain time in the past.	*He was playing football at 10 am yesterday.*
Two actions were happening at the same time (the actions do not influence each other)	*Anne was writing a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.*
Two actions occurring at same time but one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.	*When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang.* *I was walking down the street when it began to rain.*

We use the **past simple** to express an event that began and ended in a specific time in the past.

To talk about actions or processes that happened once or repeatedly in the past and that are completed. (key words: 'yesterday, last month, last year, two weeks ago, in 1999' etc.)	*"I bought a new car two months ago."*
For actions that happened consecutively in the past which means one after the other in a short time:	*"Sue bought a book, went home and started to read it."*
When an action started in the past while another one was ongoing:	*"We were walking down the street when the accident happened."*

A. Select the correct answer between brackets.

1. He (was writing- wrote) an e-mail when the phone rang.
2. I (was preparing - were preparing) dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
3. I wasn't sleeping when you (came - come) home last night.
4. When Mrs. Brown (arrived - arrives), the girls were studying.
5. I lost my keys while I (was walking - walked) to school.

B. Write the correct form of the verb in Past Progressive or Past Simple as in the example.

1. Tom was wrapping the gift when I walked into the room. (wrap / walk)
2. What ________the manager _________ at 7:00 pm yesterday? (do)
3. Tina and Shelly ______________ to the hotel when it __________ to rain. (walk/start)
4. When Donny __________ the room, everyone _______________. (enter/talk)
5. I __________ in the sales department when I first __________ Sofie. (work/meet)
6. My brother _______the computer while I _______ for my trip. (use/pack)
7. This morning, while I _________ breakfast, someone ________ at the door. (have / knock).

Listening

Listen to Bill's decision about the shoulder operation, and do the tasks.

A. Decide if these statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Bill is a basketball player.
2. He had a problem with his shoulder.
3. Bill had five months left in his career.
4. After the operation, he wasn't able to play again.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. If the operation was successful, he would be ---------------- cured.

   a. partly b. completely c. permanently

2. There ---------------- that the operation may fail.

   a. are no chances b. is one chance c. are some chances

3. He decides to ------------- until the last breath.

   a. fight b. run c. play

Writing

Write about a decision you have made recently. What are the steps you have followed? The following questions may help you.

- What was your decision about?
- When did you make it?
- What was the result?
- How did you feel about it?

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Keep in mind

When you write a sequence of events/steps, use the following:

1. First/ At first, At the beginning, etc.
2. Second, Then, After that, etc.
3. Finally, At last, At the end, etc.

Module 3
Unit
6

Exciting Challenge

Speaking

Work in pairs. Ask your partner these questions.

1. Have you ever made a decision and regretted it?
2. Do you involve someone in your decision?
3. How do you know if your decision is good or bad?

Reading

Read the text and do the tasks below.

All are Involved Without Exception

Do you think that all individuals can make decisions?

Here are some examples of successful people with Down's Syndrome who have proved that they have been really good at making decisions and they achieved their aims.

From an early age, Isabella Springmuhl Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her grandmother who was a designer. As a child, Isabella would create clothes for her dolls, but playing **eventually** turned into work when she **enrolled** in a fashion course. Her designs aimed specifically at people with Down Syndrome.

Springmuhl had her first big showcase in 2015, where she sold her complete collection. The success of her show **garnered** international attention, and in 2016 her designs were shown at London Fashion Week, which was followed by another exhibit in Rome.

Sujeet Desai is from Buffalo, New York. He graduated from high school. Two years later, he decided to study music and graduated from Berkshire Hills Music Academy. Now he is a famous musician. All in all, Desai can play seven instruments. His greatest **accomplishment** so far was his 2015 performance at Carnegie Hall, for which he received a **standing ovation**.

Pablo Pineda is an actor and educator most well-known for being the first European with Down Syndrome who made his decision to obtain a university degree. In 2009, he won the Silver Shell Award at the International Film Festival for his role in YoTambien, a film about a university graduate with Down Syndrome. Although he still acts, Pineda is currently working on **implementing** an international strategy to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities. People are able to challenge difficult circumstances and be successful. They can make the right decision if they are well-trained and if they intend to do so.

Key Words

eventually: after a long time, or after a lot of things have happened
enrol: to arrange to join a school, university or course
garner: to take or collect something, especially information
accomplishment: something successful that is achieved after hard work
standing ovation: when the audience stands up and clap
implementing: putting a decision/plan/etc. into effect

A. Answer the following questions.

1. For whom did Isabella design clothes?
2. Why do you think Sujeet Desai received a standing ovation?
3. What makes Pablo Pineda different?
4. Why is Pablo working hard to produce a new international strategy?

B. Decide if the following are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Isabella Springmuhl Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her mother.
2. In 2016 Isabella's designs were shown at London Fashion Week.
3. Sujeet Desai decided to study Maths.
4. Pablo Pineda lost the Silver Shell Award .

Vocabulary

Fill the gaps with the following words.

prove	**footsteps**	**specifically**	**graduated**	**instrument**	**performance**

1. He heard someone's ----------------------- in the hall.
2. You are wrong, and I can ------------------- it.
3. She ---------------- from university this year.
4. I ------------------ told you not to go near the water.
5. She gave the greatest ------------------ of her career.
6. Is he learning to play an ----------------------?

Grammar

Imperatives

We use imperatives to tell someone to do something, or to give instructions, orders, warnings or requests. Imperatives are divided into two groups:

Positive Imperatives	Negative Imperatives
We use the base form of the verb.	We use (do not) + the base form of the verb.
Examples: *- Listen!* *- Raise your hand!* *- Speak English!* *- Be quiet!* *- Watch out!* *- Please, have a seat!*	***Examples:*** *- Don't come here!* *- Don't speak Arabic in class!*

A. Select the best imperative for each sentence.

1. …………… warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!

   a. Dress   b. Dressing

2. ………… after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.

   a. Don't exercise   b. Exercise

3. Boss: Always ………… your documents as soon as you finish writing them.

   Employee: OK, I will.

   a. don't save   b. save

4. Wife: ………… me when I am speaking.

   Husband: Sorry.

   a. Interrupt   b. Please, don't interrupt

B. Select the correct verbs between brackets.

1. A. (Be – To be) careful!

   B. Why,? What's wrong?

   A. You're standing on my foot.

   B. Oh, sorry.

2. A: Hello everybody. Please (sit – sits) down and open your books.

   B: Teacher, let's play a game!

   A: No, today we're going to study. (Open – Opening) your books, and (let's – let) start!

3. The kitchen is really dirty! So (do – does) the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!

4. (Don't - Do) make the same mistake twice.

Listening

Listen to a girl named Anna who succeeded in making a decision, then do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Anna was a doctor.
2. Overweight made her happy.
3. She enjoyed her walks.
4. Weightlifting became her favourite sport.

B. Select the correct words between brackets.

1. Anna became very famous across the (world - city).
2. "I like to be (clever - strong)", says Anna.
3. According to Anna, (sport - food) unites nations.
4. When things get tough, just get (tougher - softer).

Writing

Write a short biography about a famous person you know.

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Keep in mind

- A biography is a story written about someone's life.
- Most biographies are written in time order:
  birth, childhood, teenage years, young adulthood, adulthood, old age..

Progress Test (I)

Speaking

Look at the pictures, choose a partner and discuss:

1. What are the people in each photo doing?
2. What equipment (tools) do you need to help you practice each sport?
3. Talk about other strange sports you know.

Reading

Read the following text, then do the tasks below.

Trekking

Today is the second day of my **trek** around Mount Annapurna. I am **exhausted** and my legs are shaking; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet are really killing me and my toes are **bleeding**, but I still want to continue. Nepal is a **fascinating** country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything is so different, and I am trying to **adapt** to the new way of life here. I've learnt a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I don't learn foreign languages quickly. Although I have not understood much yet, I believe that I will improve gradually. I am currently travelling with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He is a nice guy, but **impatient**. He always walks **ahead** of me and complains that I am too slow. I am doing my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam is sitting with the owner of the **inn**. They are discussing the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I don't know the real name of the owner, but everybody just calls him Tam. Tam speaks English very well and he is trying to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam says a new word, Liam tries to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam also seems to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How does the writer feel?
2. Why did he learn Nepali language?
3. Who is Liam?
4. Why can't the writer keep up with Liam?
5. What are the owner of the inn and Liam talking about?

B. Match words in column (A) with their meanings in (B).

A	B
1. bleeding	a. restless - intolerant
2. inn	b. very tired
3. adapt	c. a long hard walk lasting several days, especially in the mountains
4. impatient	d. the process of losing blood from the body
5. exhausted	e. extremely interesting and attractive
6. ahead	f. to change your behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation
7. trek	g. an old-fashioned hotel, usually in the country where people can stay the night
8. fascinating	h. further forward in space or time

Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentences with words from the list.

beneficial	choice	gathered	implemented	permanent	fine	discover

1. The accident has not caused any ………… damage.
2. All the information that we ………… has been kept in a file.
3. The police are working hard to …………… the cause of the fire.
4. A good diet is ……….. for your health.
5. A new work programme for young people will be ………… soon.
6. We have no ………….. but to study hard.
7. She has to pay a ………….. for speeding.

B. Unscramble the words

1. dticper ....
2. mlebupr ....
3. lnaciifbee ....
4. iervve ....
5. uillypm ....
6. lgturseg ....
7. ilalvaeab ....
8. ilnfanaic ....
9. llnroe ....
10. tacr ....

C. Solve the puzzle

REVIVE

ANNOUNCE

FLEET

SUSTAINABILITY

INITIATIVE

BULK

PRAISE

DEGRADATION

VISUALLY-IMPAIRED

PROFIT

FUTUROLOGIST

ASCERTAIN

V	I	S	U	A	L	L	Y	-	I	M	P	A	I	R	E	D	Z	L	Y
Y	J	J	A	F	N	C	I	K	B	V	N	R	T	Y	E	P	Q	J	R
J	G	X	I	V	V	X	E	O	Y	X	O	Z	S	N	C	R	M	G	U
U	H	U	K	O	S	Q	H	Z	B	M	B	Q	U	T	D	E	E	O	F
E	O	S	I	W	V	B	V	K	C	V	U	Q	S	Z	R	X	M	Z	O
M	S	U	O	V	S	W	D	Y	A	C	L	H	T	F	M	D	X	P	R
D	O	I	L	R	T	H	O	B	S	O	K	K	A	E	M	S	T	N	Z
J	E	F	A	I	W	X	M	F	C	T	Y	A	I	A	K	L	S	J	F
R	P	J	N	R	C	A	N	G	E	P	I	Q	N	F	S	O	I	T	P
O	R	I	N	I	P	L	O	Y	R	Q	Y	M	A	Z	G	D	G	U	C
R	O	M	O	I	D	V	I	T	T	E	X	E	B	S	O	P	O	N	Q
I	F	P	U	Q	S	Q	T	V	A	G	I	K	I	D	P	P	L	M	X
V	I	I	N	I	T	I	A	T	I	V	E	B	L	E	L	W	O	J	L
X	T	T	C	U	R	P	D	T	N	F	B	X	I	F	M	W	R	G	T
D	U	D	E	Z	M	U	A	I	W	B	T	I	T	L	I	L	U	H	E
E	H	Z	O	B	P	C	R	Y	G	O	U	M	Y	E	Y	I	T	J	V
T	S	P	A	G	O	S	G	B	X	J	E	S	D	E	P	O	U	P	I
E	C	T	K	F	J	S	E	A	E	X	K	K	H	T	D	W	F	X	V
P	U	G	K	Q	F	F	D	O	N	D	I	S	D	G	U	J	G	X	E
R	C	L	Y	N	Q	W	A	R	V	U	E	J	P	E	X	F	U	G	R

Grammar

A. Select the correct verb form between brackets:

1. We (build – are building) a garage next to our house. We (need – have needed) somewhere to put the car.
2. Mrs. James (leaves – will leave) early every day.
3. They (didn’t visit – haven’t visited) the museum since 2014.
4. Sarah hurt her ankle while she (run – was running)
5. Leila (was having – had) lunch when her friends came.
6. As soon as I graduate, I (will look – have looked) for a job.
7. This time last year, she (studied – was studying) at university.
8. I (missed – will miss) your call because I was working.
9. When we saw the accident, we (called – are calling) the police.
10. (Watch – Watching) out! You are driving very fast.

B. Complete the paragraph with the missing words.

Two men wanted …….. go swimming. …… drove down to a lake. On a little rock they saw …… boy. He had a fishing rod in ….. hands. "Are …… fish biting?" one of ….. men asked. "No, they aren't." the boy answered, "….. the worms are." The two men went on and laughed about the boy's answer. When they came back they saw that something was wrong with the boy. They looked at him and saw lots of little red bites on his hands …… arms. So, they looked …… the can with the worms in it. They found out that it was full …… baby rattlesnakes

C. Complete the dialogue with questions and answers.

a. Tell me something about your family.
b. Sure. What do you want to know?
a. Well, ……………………………………….
b. I have one older sister and a younger brother.
a. Do they look like you?
b. ………………………………………………
a. So, ……………………………………………
b. She is a graphic designer. She works at Panorama Designs.
a. That’s great ………………………………………
b. She has been working there for three years.
a. ………………………………………………
b. He doesn’t have a job right now. He is a student.

Listening

Listen to a group of friends discussing their new project, then do the tasks below.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The group are deciding on the money needed for their new project.
2. Jack thinks they should finish the plan as soon as possible.
3. Dani and Jack need to move slowly.
4. Dani refused to go with the majority.

B. Choose the correct answer a , b or c.

1. They should make sure the project works for all ……….

   a. schools   b. departments   c. hospitals

2. They can't start ………..one if they're not fully clear about the rest of the project.

   a. phase   b. part   c. branch

3. They'll waste too much …….. if they wait until everything is planned.

   a. effort   b. money   c. time

4. It's ……… to have a good plan. But plans can change.

   a. hard   b. important   c. easy

5. In the ………….., they'll continue planning.

   a. background   b. middle   c. beginning

Writing

Write a paragraph about a pleasant experience you've been through.

Module 4
Unit
7

Critical Moments

Speaking

Do you think that you are a lucky person? Why?

Reading

Read the text and do the tasks below.

On The Edge

Back to Life

Frane Selak was born in Croatia in 1929. He led a **relatively** unremarkable life as a music teacher. Selak's near-death experiences began in January 1962 when he was travelling by a train from Sarajevo to Dubrovnik. The train left its railway tracks and ended up in a river. Fortunately, an unknown person pulled him to be safe, while 17 other passengers drowned. The next year, Selak boarded a plane from Zagreb to Rijeka. Unfortunately, he was blown out of its door and luckily landed in a **haystack**; the plane crashed, killing 19 people but Selak survived. Three years after that, in 1966, he got on bus. The bus **skidded** on the road and fell into a river, drowning four passengers, and by **sheer** luck Selak swam to the shore with only a few cuts and bruises.

In 1970, the fuel in his car's tank exploded on the motorway. But Selak just escaped with his life. The final famous disaster was in 1996 when a truck came **barreling** towards his car as he was driving around a mountain road. Selak was ejected from the car but he managed to hold onto a tree, and watched his car in horror **plummet** down.

In 2003, two days after his 73rd birthday, Selak won the lottery in Croatia. With this, he bought a luxurious home, only to have a change of heart and sell it in 2010. He returned to a **humble** life with his fifth wife.

What happened to Selak seems to be far more dramatic than anything Hollywood could **cook up**. But was it true what happened to Selak?

Suppose it is true, still we can't tell whether he is the luckiest or the unluckiest man in the world. Whatever happened along the way, Frane's story has a happy ending – or at least he thought it has.

Key Words

relatively: to a fairly large degree
haystack: a large pile of hay (hay: grass that had been cut and dried)
to skid: to suddenly move smoothly sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way
sheer: complete
to barrel: to move very fast in a particular way, especially in a way that you cannot control
to plummet: to fall suddenly and quickly from a high level or position
humble: low in social status/ unimportant
to cook up: to invent something, especially to make somebody believe something that is not true

A. Order the events that happened to Selak.

……..The fuel in Selak's car exploded on the motorway.
……..The bus fell into a river and four passengers drowned.
……..Selak's car was hit by a truck.
……..The train crashed in a river after it left the tracks.
……..Selak survived although the plane crashed, killing 19 people.

B. Find, in the reading text, the adjectives and the adverbs of the following words.

Adjectives	Adverbs
relative	
	remarkably
fortunate	
	safely
	luxuriously
	humbly
	incredibly
	dramatically

Vocabulary

Find words in the table to match the opposites in the box. You can find the opposites in the reading text.

proud	unlucky	unfortunately
unknown	unsafe	credible
remarkable		

e	f	i	n	c	r	e	d	i	b	l	e
t	f	t	u	n	a	h	u	m	b	l	e
l	f	o	r	t	u	n	a	t	e	l	y
k	e	l	u	x	u	r	i	o	u	s	y
u	e	e	e	f	l	n	i	n	u	c	k
n	e	e	x	e	i	w	k	e	t	r	c
l	f	c	i	n	n	o	u	l	r	e	u
c	a	a	x	u	e	n	c	m	e	d	l
u	s	f	t	t	e	k	x	b	l	i	l
u	n	r	e	m	a	r	k	a	b	l	e

Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense

Form	**Had+Past Participle (v3)**
Use	*When I arrived home, my son had already made an enormous carrot cake.* *What happened first: my son made a cake* *What happened second: I arrived* *We use the past perfect part of the sentence to show which event happened first (and often the past simple to say what happened next)*

Examples:

(a) Karen had already left by the time Sally got there.

(b) After the guests had left, I went to bed.

(c) I had arrived at the station before the train left.

A. Choose the correct verb between brackets.

1. I (discuss, had discussed) the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
2. The lesson (had already begun – has already begun) when we arrived.
3. I (had never seen – have never seen) snow until I went to Canada.
4. By the time mom (came – comes), I had prepared dinner.

B. Write the correct form of the verbs between brackets.

1. I (feel) ……………… a little better after I (take) …………….. the medicine.
2. She was late. The teacher (give already) …………… a test when she (get)………… to class last Monday.
3. Maram (be) ………… a newspaper reporter before she (become) …………… an ambassador.
4. It was raining heavily, but by the time class (be) ………… over, the rain (stop) …….........
5. Dinosaurs (become) ………… extinct by the time humankind first (appear) …………
6. They (never see) …………… any of his paintings before they (visit) ……….. the Art Museum yesterday.

Listening

Listen to a text about Olympic athletes and do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The key to athletes' success is called being "on the correct edge."
2. During Olympic competitions, athletes train only their body to work perfectly.
3. Athletes eat every 3-4 hours and within 60 minutes of working out.
4. Athletes should make their sleeping environment as dark as possible.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Athlete's breakfast contains ....

   a. fat   b. carbohydrates   c. sugar

2. Focusing on quality of sleep, athletes go to bed ……….. .

   a. after 12 p.m.   b. at 11 p.m.   c. before 11 p.m.

3. Athletes train their muscles to remember ……………… movements and skills.

   a. general   b. unlimited   c. specific

4. Athletes train themselves to think positive thoughts, and …...

   a. dream to be heroes
   b. imagine success
   c. hope to update their skills

Writing

Many species of animals are in danger.

- In your opinion, what are the ways we can adopt to protect animals on the edge of extinction? Write a paragraph of no more than 80 words.

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Keep in mind

Word Order

When writing a sentence, follow the basic pattern:
Subject / Verb / Object / the rest of the sentence.

Module 4
Unit
8

At Risk

Speaking

Choose one of the topics below and tell your partner about it.

- An adventure you enjoyed doing with friends
- A place you'd like to go to this weekend
- Something bad you are afraid of doing
- Something terrible you had done when you were a child

Reading

Read the following short story and do the tasks below.

On the Edge of Innocence

A poor family was living happily until the son felt severely ill. It was clear from the medical analysis and laboratory tests that he had got a **tumour** in his head.

"Your son's condition is **critical**. He needs a miracle to **survive**.", the doctor said. After she had heard the doctor's words the little daughter rushed to the nearest pharmacy with the only pound she had in her money box. "Give me a **miracle**, please," she said putting the pound on the table. The pharmacist was busy talking to his brother. After a while he replied, "who told you I sell miracles?" She looked helplessly watching in despair. Suddenly the pharmacist's brother kneeled asking her, "tell me, sweetie, why do you need a miracle?" Without thinking, "I don't know, the doctor said that my brother needs a miracle for an operation not to die."Is this pound enough?" "One pound is exactly enough", he answered with a big smile and a **tender** voice. "Could I see your brother?" This man was Carlton Armstrong, the famous nerve **surgeon** who performed the operation successfully and took one pound for it.

Later, he framed the pound with a sentence below, "This pound is the price of a miracle taken from a girl, on the edge of **innocence**."

A. Find the bold words in the text which mean the following:

The Meaning	The word
an act or event that doesn't follow the law of nature, but caused by God	……………...............
serious and dangerous	……………...............
a mass of cells growing in or on a part of the body causing medical problems	……………...............
to continue to live	……………...............
kind, gentle and loving	……………...............
a doctor who performs operations in a hospital	……………...............
the state of being not guilty	……………...............

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Who was ill? What was his illness?
2. Why did Armstrong perform the operation?
3. How much did the operation cost?
4. What would you do if you were in Armstrong's place?

Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

despair	**operation**	**miracle**	**pharmacist**

1. This team needs a .... to win the match.
2. She asked the .... to prepare the medicine.
3. My friend was filled with .... when he lost his job.
4. The patient felt better after the ....

Grammar

Wish

We use wish to talk about something that we would like to be different in the present, in the future or in the past, e.g.

- *Our classroom is crowded.*
- *I wish our classroom weren't crowded.*

Form	Use	Example
wish + simple past	Wishes about the present & future	*- I want to go home, but I don't know the way.* *- I wish I knew the way home.*
wish + past perfect	Wishes about the past	*Rita didn't come to class yesterday.* *I wish Rita had come.*

Note: we use were with all pronouns. We use "*I wish I were…*" and "*I wish it were…*".

A. Select the correct answer.

1. I wish I .... to my father.

   a. had listened   b. have listened

2. I wish it .... snowing.

   a. will stop   b. would stop

3. He wishes he .... so old.

   a. isn't   b. weren't

4. She wishes she .... the train.

   a. had taken   b. has taken

5. I wish the prices .... so high.

   a. aren't   b. weren't

B. Rewrite the following sentences using I wish. The first one is an example

e.g., *I wake up so late every morning.*

I wish I woke up earlier.

1. She did not study hard in school.
   She wishes……………………………………………..
2. Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris.
   He wishes…………………………..………………..
3. I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.
   I wish………………………………………………….
4. They spent so much money on their shopping trip.
   They wish……………………………………………….
5. They are too old to play football.
   I wish…………………………………………………..
6. We weren't kind to her before she got sick.
   We wish………………………………………………..

Listening

Listen to a short text entitled Susan and do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Susan likes to live in a mess.
2. Last Monday Susan went to work by train.
3. She couldn't leave work on time because she didn't complete the report her boss had asked for.
4. The wedding ceremony was Susan's sister's ceremony.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Susan is about ……..
   a. twenty-two b. thirty-two c. forty-two

2. Last Monday was a ……….. day for Susan.
   a. good b. well-organised c. terrible

3. Susan had forgotten her ……… at home.
   a. eyeglasses b. purse c. watch

4. By the time Susan arrived at work, the meeting had already …… .
   a. started b. finished c. been delayed

Writing

Write a paragraph about why some people like to try adventures.

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Keep in mind

Cause and Effect

Introduction: Describe the event or situation

Body Paragraph1 (Causes): Start with what you feel the main cause of the event is providing evidence to back up your argument.

Body Paragraph2 (Effects): start with the most important effect of the situation. Again, provide evidence to back up your argument.

Use the following conjunctive adverbs to smoothly move from one idea to another in your cause and effect writing:

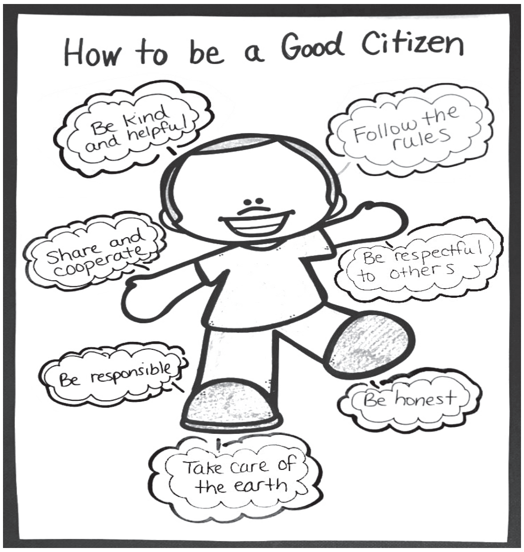
also - too - in addition to - Therefore - consequently

Module 5
Unit
9

Stay Positive

Values & Time

Speaking



In groups, discuss what you would do in the following situations and why.

- You broke a valuable vase and your mother asked about the doer.
- You bought groceries and other things costing 1750 SYP. You gave the cashier 2000 SYP, but he gave you change for 5000.
- You found a wallet in the street with a lot of money in it.

Reading

Read the text and do the tasks below.

An active Citizen, A Better World

Suzan is an **orphan** whose father died when she was a baby. Before his death, he had a strong will of taking care of Suzan and encouraging her to study hard.

After her husband's death, the mother worked hard to make her daughter feel comfortable and tried to afford her all what she needed.

At night, before they sleep, the mother tells Suzan how much it is important to be a responsible citizen who **honours** the principles of the country, She encourages her daughter to be a **productive** member of society and a person who makes a positive **contribution** to the nation. The mother also clarifies the necessity of developing her daughter's character to be strong and effective in society. She tells her that she must understand her legal rights as well as her duties.

Suzan is sure that "life is difficult when you cannot have what you want". But she has learnt from her mother to fight till the end. She always says her best proverb: "when we don't have what we like, we must like what we have".

Suzan, who is now 15 years old, works hard to achieve her dreams. She loves reading so she spends her free time in the school library reading about her country's history and social studies. She studies a lot because she believes that what is hard today, will be easy tomorrow and what is black tonight will be white in the morning.

She shares her skills, talents, and abilities with others. In the holidays she participates in the social activities of her city and looks for ways to make her community a better place to live in. She also urges people of her age to work for **welfare** services.

Key Words

orphan: a child whose parents are dead
honour: to show great respect
productive: doing or achieving a lot
contribution: an action or a service that helps to cause or increase something
welfare: the general health, happiness and safety of a person or a group

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What principles does Suzan's mother teach her?
2. What is Suzan's best motto?
3. How does Suzan spend her free time?
4. Mention two other examples of activities someone does to be a good citizen.

B. Match A with B to form complete sentences.

A	B
1. Encouraging Susan to finish her studies was	a. an important skill of good citizens.
2. To make her daughter feel comfortable,	b. what is black tonight turns white in the morning.
3. Susan believes that	c. the advice of her father.
4. Working for the welfare of society is	d. Susan's mother works hard.

Vocabulary

Find other parts of speech of the words from the reading text.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
die		....
....	encouragement	
....	production	
comfort		....
	responsibility	....
....		honourable
contribute	....	
	....	talented

Grammar

Relative Clauses

We use relative clauses to give additional information and avoid repeating certain words so that our text becomes more fluent. The relative clause is usually introduced with relative pronouns.

e.g: *He talked to a man. The man lives next door*. (additional information)

He talked to the man who lives next door.

Relative pronoun	Use	Example
who	for people	*I told you about the woman who lost her bag.*
whom	for people in the objective case	*The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education.*
which	for animals and things or referring to a whole sentence	*Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?*
whose	possessive meaning for people and animals.	*Do you know that boy whose shirt is red?*
that	for people, animals and things	*I don't like the table that stands in my kitchen.*
when	for time	*Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular.*
where	for place	*I want to visit the island where my teacher lives.*

A. Choose the correct relative pronoun (who, which, whose, where, when, whom) to complete the sentences.

1. My sister wore a mask ……….. made her look like Mickey Mouse.
2. He came with a friend ……… waited outside in the car.
3. The man …………. mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
4. I still remember the days ....grandmother told us interesting stories.
5. He didn't wait at the traffic light ……… was red.
6. Is that the hospital …… your brother works?
7. Who was that lady ……… you were talking to?
8. I live in the city ……… my friend studies.
9. Do you know a good store ……….. I can buy a new shirt?

B. Combine the following sentences using relative pronouns.

1.	A person is lucky.	That person has a lot of friends.
2.	Martha has a brother.	Her brother's name is Manuel.
3.	That is the house.	I grew up in with my sister Emilia.
4.	I remember that wonderful summer.	The whole family gathered again.
5.	Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir.	Leila bought the souvenir from Al-Hamideya souk.
6.	The teacher smiled at Sami.	Sami was working very hard.
7.	I couldn't write with that pen.	Dana gave me a pen.
8.	I like to eat at that restaurant.	The food is healthy and the price is reasonable there.
9.	Last week I met Mrs. Smith.	She lives next door.

Listening

Listen to "The Song of Peace" and do the tasks.

A. Order the lines of the song.

Number (1) is done.

1. .... Can we stop the hands of time
2. .... When we're hostages of hate?
3. .... Will it be heard above
4. .... In this world of push and shove
5. ......1.... Can we sing a song of love
6. .... The shouting at the gate?
7. .... Can we sing a song of love?
8. .... Can we hold the hand of fate?

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. In a world that's full of ………..

   a. tear b. fear c. year

2. Can you hold a/an ……. branch

   a. motive b. olive c. decisive

3. Will the …………… ever cease

   a. writing b. knighting c. fighting

4. When they're knocking down the ………..

   a. doors b. shores c. floors

5. Will there still be ……. at least

   a. hope b. robe c. slope

Writing

Your friend always cheats in the exam. Write about this bad behaviour and give some advice.

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Keep in mind

To give advice for a problem:

- Specify the problem
- Give details
- Use words such as: I think, advise, recommend, it is better, you should

Module 5
Unit
10

Time Waits for No One

Speaking

Look at the picture, and with a partner discuss the following questions.

1. Where is the man?
2. What is he doing?
3. How can you describe him?

Reading

Read the following text, then do the tasks below.

Hurry up Before the Gates are Shut!

Once, a king and a lazy man named Hani were very good friends. One morning, the king said, "Why don't you work to earn some money?" Hani said, "No one offers me a job. My enemies told everyone that I never do any work in time." The kind king said, "You can go into my **treasury** and collect as much wealth as you can, but you have to finish before sunset." Hani was so happy and rushed home to tell his wife. She said, "Go and get the gold coins and **gems** now." He said: "I cannot go now. I am so hungry. I'd like to eat first."

After lunch, he took a nap for an hour. Then in the late afternoon, he picked some bags and went to the palace. On the way, he felt hot so he sat under a tree to rest and drink some water. Two hours later, when he wanted to move on, he saw a man showing some magic tricks. He stopped to watch for an hour again. On the way to the palace, he met an old friend and chatted with him for some time. When he reached the palace, it was already sunset time. The palace gates had been shut.

Hani lost a golden chance because he had not learnt the value of time. If Hani worked hard, he wouldn't be poor. This story teaches us that once time is spent, it will never come back again.

Key Words

treasury: a place where treasure (money, jewellery) is kept
gems: precious stones

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the reason behind Hani's poverty?
2. What did the king tell him to do?
3. How did Hani react?
4. When did he arrive at the palace?

B. Decide whether these statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Hani is the name of the king.
2. He went immediately to the palace to get money.
3. Hani watched a man who was showing some magical tricks.
4. He came across an old friend.
5. He didn't get any treasure because he wasted time.

Grammar

Reported Questions

To report questions we use verbs such as inquired, wondered, wanted to know, asked…
The reporting verb is in the past tense, and the tense of the reported speech will change as follows:

Direct	Reported
Simple Present *Where is the Post Office, please?*	**Simple Past** *She asked me where the Post Office was.*
Simple Past *Who was that fantastic man?*	**Past Perfect** *She asked me who that fantastic man had been.*
Present Perfect *When has he met his friend?*	**Past Perfect** *My mother wanted to know when he had met his friend.*
Present Progressive *Why are you crying?*	**Past Progressive** *He inquired why I was crying.*

When we report a "yes / no" question, we use "if" or "whether".
e.g.

Direct Question	Reported Question
Do you know him?	*He asked me whether I knew him.*
Have you ever been to Mexico?	*She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico.*
Are you living here?	*She asked me if I was living there.*

Other changes

Direct	Indirect
this	that
these	those
here	there
now	then
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day / the day before

The pronouns also change

Direct	Indirect
I	she – he – you
we	you – they
singular you	I – she – he
me	him – her – you
us	you – them
my	your – her – his
our	their – our

A. Complete the sentences with the correct tense.

1. 'Have you met Angela?' She asked us if .... Angela.
2. 'Did Mark pass all his exams.' He asked if Mark .... all of his exams.
3. 'Are you excited about going on a picnic?' He asked the children .... excited about going on a picnic.
4. 'Have you read this book?' He asked me if .... that book.
5. 'How much did the concert tickets cost?' She asked how much the concert tickets ....
6. 'Are you going to the party?' John asked me if I .... to the party.

B. Report the following questions.

1. "Where is my umbrella?"
   She asked ....
2. "How are you?"
   Martin asked us ....
3. "Do I have to do it?"
   He asked ....
4. "Where have you been?"
   The mother asked her daughter ....
5. "Which dress do you like best?"
   She asked her friend ....
6. "What are they doing?"
   She asked ....
7. "Did you enjoy the festival?"
   He wanted to know ....

Listening

Listen to a short story on the importance of time.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Rami and Rosa are close friends.
2. They had an exam at school.
3. Their uncle and aunt came to visit them.
4. They stayed for 30 days.

B. Select the correct answer.

1. (Grandmother – Grandfather) got sick.
2. Both children (passed- failed) the exam.
3. Usually the grandparents stayed for (fifty-fifteen) days.
4. The children did it because they (wasted-managed) time.

Writing

Write a diary about what you do to manage and organize your time.

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Keep in mind

To write a diary about what you do:

1. Write your own diary about your daily routine.
2. Divide the diary into three paragraphs.
   - Paragraph 1: Introduction and things you do in the morning.
   - Paragraph 2: Things you do during the afternoon.
   - Paragraph 3: Things you do at night before bed time.
3. Please include adverbs of frequency (always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely – never) or time expression (once a week – twice a week – everyday – three times a week – etc. ...)

Module 6

Unit

11

Ready to Contact?

Speaking

Keep in Touch

Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. What are the most important ways of communication nowadays?
2. Do you think people will be able to contact the outer space in the future? How would they do that?

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Messages to and from Outer Space

If you look up at the stars, you might wonder if anyone is really out there. You might also **wonder** if they have found as many strange ways to communicate with each other as we have. The wish to communicate with the outer space has always been there in our minds. As the 20th century began, interest in the possible life on Mars and the possible **civilizations** there led to a search for signals. Could we communicate with another planet? How might we look for signals and messages from other worlds? An example of how we might receive communications from the planet was mentioned in 1896 when a newspaper article entitled "A Signal from Mars" had offered one. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the idea of wirelessly sending and receiving waves through the air, was developed. New methods of searching for communications from space were offered too. In 1901, engineer Nicola Tesla made the **astonishing** claim that he was receiving radio communications from Mars. His story was picked up and reported in the press.

The Media was **captured** by the idea of communicating with Mars but it did not find much serious interest from scientists. In the 1960s a number of other scientists began searching for signals showing the existence of another life elsewhere in the **universe**. As it became increasingly clear that there was no intelligent life on other planets in the solar system, it became possible to detect signals from much farther away. Radio signals were detected to look for life or civilizations out in the **galaxy** but none was proved, yet most of us still look at the sky and wonder if there is someone trying to contact us.

Key Words

wonder: think about something curiously
civilization: the culture and way of life of a society during a particular period of time
astonishing: very surprising/ difficult to believe
to capture: to catch/ to take control
universe: everything that exists (planets, stars, space, etc.)
galaxy: the large system of stars in outer space

A. Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/. Correct the false ones.

1. Scientists first adopted the idea of the existence of life on other planets.
2. Inventing the Wireless made the idea of connecting the world unreasonable.
3. Tesla claimed that he received messages from the sun.
4. After many experiments, it was proved that there might be life on other planets.

B. Match A and B to form meaningful sentences.

A	B
1. If you look up at the stars	a. has always been there in our minds.
2. The desire to communicate with the outer space	b. they might receive from another planet.
3. A newspaper article entitled "A Signal from Mars"	c. you might wonder if anyone is really out there.
4. Scientists began searching for signals	d. shows the existence of intelligent life in the universe.

Vocabulary

Complete the table with the opposites of the following words from the reading text.

familiar	....
impossible	....
late	....
silly	....
ambiguous	....
nearer	....

Grammar

Passive Voice/ Past Simple tense

Object + (was, were) + v3+by+ agent

e.g. *Newton discovered laws of motion. (active)*

Laws of motion were discovered by Newton. (passive)

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
Singular	I you he she it	me you him her it
Plural	we you	us you
	they	them

A. Select the correct verb form between brackets.

1. Many plays (wrote, were written) by Shakespeare.
2. Someone (was delivered, delivered) a package to our apartment yesterday.
3. The book (returned, was returned) to the library.
4. Jouri (was given, gave) her friend a present when she retired.
5. Customers (were served, served) at the party yesterday by waiters.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. The farmer's wagon .... by the horses.
   a. was pulling   b. was pulled   c. pulled

2. The government .... a final solution to the problem.
   a. was reached   b. reached   c. is reached

3. A new bridge .... by our company last year.
   a. is built   b. built   c. was built

4. My friend received a birthday card by .... last week.
   a. I   b. my   c. me

5. Our teacher .... us to do the project.
   a. helped   b. was helped   c. is helped

C. Change the following sentences into the passive voice.

1. Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.
   The electric light bulb ....
2. They awarded him a prize in 2015.
   He ....
3. He took them for a drive in the new car.
   They ....
4. Tom designed several public buildings.
   Several public buildings ....
5. He scored the winning goal at the championship.
   ....
6. They built a new school last year.
   ....

Listening

Listen to a dialogue between two old friends who met accidently after many years at a supermarket, then do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Anna used to have long hair.
2. Peter works with his brother.
3. Anna gave Peter her phone number.
4. Peter is working in a bookstore now.

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Anna and Peter last met at Cathy's -------------- party.
   a. birthday b. graduation c. wedding
2. They haven't seen each other for----------------------------
   a. four months. b. four days. c. four years.
3. ----------------------- has recently had a baby.
   a. Cathy b. Peter c. Anna
4. Anna and Peter are going to meet for ------------- this week.
   a. a cup of coffee b. lunch c. dinner

Writing

Imagine you have a friend living on another planet.
Write an email to tell him/her about your life on Earth. What things would you like to mention? What technology has the Earth reached? What would you like to ask him about?

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Keep in mind

The following form may help you to write an email:

To ------

From --------

Hi, I'm writing to tell you about ------------------.

I miss you so much

See you soon

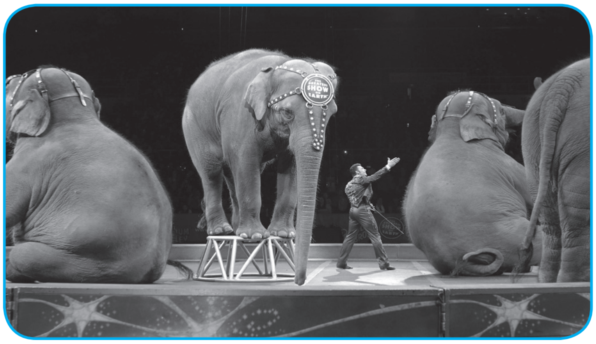
Module 6

Unit

12

Silent, yet Talking!

Speaking



Look at the pictures and do the task below.

Work with a partner to answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever seen animals at a circus/live or on TV?
2. What kind of animals did you see?
3. What were those animals able to do?
4. Can all animals of their kinds do the same skills?
5. Explain, from your own point of view, why animals at circus act differently.

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Do Animals Have a Language?

Language is considered a very complex form of communication that occurs among humans who use words while talking to express their needs and they cry and make faces when they want to express feelings. Animals also show **signs** of communication such as a bird singing a song or a dog **wagging** its tail when excited. However, do animals have their language? Scientists are still unsure about this question. Researchers say that animals do not have a true language like humans. However, they do communicate with each other with sounds and **gestures**. Children show these same forms

of communication as babies when crying and gesturing, but they slowly learn the words of language and use them as a form of communication.

So what about animals such as dogs that understand **commands** or birds that can "talk"? Dogs can be trained to follow certain commands such as "sit", "come" and "roll over", but does this mean they understand language and use it as well? Dogs are known to be experts at reading their owner's intentions and that they do not respond to actual words but the tone in which it is said.

There is no doubt that animals communicate with each other to one degree or another in **response** to different **motivations** such as hunger or fear.

Human language is creative and consists of unique characteristics that give us the ability to **engage** in **intellectual** and logical ways. However, it can be said that although animals do not have a true language like humans, they can still communicate.

Key Words

a sign: a movement or sound that you make to tell somebody something
wag: to move a finger / head / tail from side to side
gesture: a movement of part of your body especially a hand or a head to express an idea
command: order
a response: a reaction to something
motivations: willingness to do something
to engage: to become involved in an activity
intellectual: relating to the ability to understand intelligently

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Define Language.
2. What ways can humans use to communicate?
3. In what ways do animals communicate?
4. When do humans use signs like animals? And how do they develop them?

B. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/. Correct the false ones.

1. Animals communicate with each other through sounds and gestures.
2. Animals can slowly learn the words of the language and use them as a form of communication.
3. Dogs follow the commands by being trained.
4. Animals have a true language like us, humans.

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the key words (make changes if necessary).

1. The student was very .... ; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.
2. The police is always ready to .... to people's calls for help.
3. The dog was wagging its tail as a .... of happiness.
4. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers' ....

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns/Reflexive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns are used to refer to ownership. They are not followed by a noun; they can stand alone.

e.g. *That car is hers.*

possessive pronoun	
Please give me that book. It is	mine.
Here are some toys. They are	yours.
The blue shirt is	his.
Don't take that dress. It is	hers.
Don't spill the cat's milk. It is	its.
My father bought a new car. It is	ours.
They live in a beautiful house. it is	theirs.

A reflexive Pronoun is used when the subject and object of a sentence refer to the same person.

e.g. *I looked at myself for a long time.*

Possessive Pronoun			
subject pronoun		reflexive pronoun	
I	Saw	myself	in the mirror.
You		yourself	
He		himself	
She		herself	
It		itself	
We		ourselves	
They		themselves	

A. Replace the personal pronouns by possessive pronouns.

1. This book is ……….. (you).
2. The ball is ……… (I).
3. The blue car is ……. (we).
4. The ring is ……… (she).
5. We met Paul and Jane last night. This house is ……… (they).
6. The luggage is ……… (he).
7. In our garden is a bird. The nest is ……… (it).

B. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. Robert made this T-shirt ………….. .
2. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help ……….. .
3. Alice and Doris collected the stickers ………… .
4. The girl looked at ……….. in the mirror.
5. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework ………… .
6. I introduced ………… to my new neighbour.
7. We can move the table …………….. .

Review of Question Tags:

They are used at the end of the sentence. Speakers use question tags to make sure that their information is correct or to seek agreement.

e.g. *Mary is here, isn't she?*

e.g. *Jack can't come to the party, can he?*

- Affirmative sentence + Negative tag (Affirmative answer is expected)

Mary is here, isn't it?	Yes, she is.
You like tea, don't you?	Yes, I do.
They have left, haven't they?	Yes, they have.

- Negative sentence + Affirmative Tag (Negative Answer is expected)

Mary isn't here, is she?	No, she isn't.
You don't like tea, do you?	No, I don't.
They haven't left, have they?	No, they haven't.

Note: the question tag for let's ⟹ Shall we?

Complete the following sentences using question tags.

1. You like fish, ……..........................……?
2. John isn't very happy, ……..........................……?
3. Your parents aren't at home, ……..........................……?
4. He didn't eat much lunch, ……..........................……?
5. Your friends haven't left yet, ……..........................……?
6. Let’s go to the party, ……..........................……?

Listening

Listen to Jane inviting her friend Sandy to a party and do the tasks.

A. Choose the correct answer

1. Jane is inviting sandy to her sister’s .... party.
   a. birthday b. graduation c. wedding
2. They are going to have a ....
   a. big celebration b. small party c. dinner only
3. Guests can go by .... waiting at the city centre.
   a. buses b. trains c. cars

B. Decide if the sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The party will be at a big hotel.
2. Jane is going to wear a pink dress.
3. Sandy has already prepared her dress.
4. They are serving cakes only at the birthday party.

Writing

Write a paragraph about an event or a celebration you've been to or read about.

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Keep in mind

When you write about an event, remember to include the main information such as: kind of event/ date and place and the important instructions to go there.

Progress Test (II)

Speaking

With your partner, discuss and answer the following questions.

1. Have you got a friend from another country?
2. What information do you know about him/her?
3. How do you usually communicate?

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Overseas Pen Friends

Most people are curious about different countries and their cultures. So, some tend to make friends from all around the world.

Making friends from all over the world is easy nowadays. We only have to sign up to a pen pal website under the supervision of parents. When we create a profile, we will be asked to fill out basic details about ourselves; like our interests, the country we are from, and our birth date. We will be able to have conversations with new friends in different countries, so learning another language can help us build bonds with people that speak foreign languages. We must be polite when asking them about their lives and things that they are interested in. Being a nice person and willing to learn about new experiences will help you make friends wherever you go. If we have the chance to travel one day, we may meet these friends face to face. We have to keep in mind that different people in different countries have different cultures and different life styles which enrich our knowledge about various topics. We have to respect other people's privacy and try to learn the best from them.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How can we make friends nowadays?
2. Why is it necessary to learn a foreign language?
3. What helps us to make friends?
4. In your opinion, what do people usually like to know about others in different countries?

B. Complete the following sentences with information from the text.

1. Most people care about ....
2. We make relations with people ....
3. We have to remember that people in other countries have ....
4. Being polite with people means to ....

Vocabulary

Match (A) with (B) to make meaningful expressions.

A	B
1. make	a. to Facebook
2. start	b. new experiences
3. create	c. a conversation
4. sign up	d. a profile
5. learn about	e. friends

Grammar

A. Choose the correct word between brackets.

1. You have to fill in (you, your) personal details.
2. It's important to learn (their, they) language.
3. (He, His) will be happy if you speak his language.
4. We shouldn't be limited to friends living in (we, our) neighbourhood.

B. Put the verbs in the box into the past simple, past perfect or past continuous to complete the text.

say	pull	stand	go out	risk	run	realize
go	hold	lie	hear	burn	come	look after

It happened three years ago while I was staying at my sister's house. I 1...................... the house for them. One night I 2...................... a lot of noise outside and I 3...................... to see what was wrong. The house next door was on fire. Smoke and flames 4...................... out of the upstairs windows. A woman shouted, "Help, help. Tommy's still inside." Without thinking I 5...................... into the house, but it was no good. Everything 6...................... and it was terribly hot. Then, while I 7......................, something hit me on the back of the head. The next thing that I remember I 8...................... on the grass in front of the house. The fire brigade 9...................... me out of the house. The woman was there and she 10......................, "It's all right. Tommy's safe." Then I 11...................... that she 12...................... a cat. I 13...................... my life for a cat.

C. Report the following questions and statements.

1. How old was your father when you went to school?

   He asked me ………………………………………….

2. I liked classical music when I was at school.

   She said ……………………………………………

3. Do you usually play any sports at the university?

   My teacher wondered …………………………………

4. They have been to France for a month.

   Mark told us …………………………………………

5. When did you go to the party?

   I asked Sally…………………………………………

6. Was it cold?

   He wondered …………………………………………

7. We stayed in a big hotel.

   She told me ……………………………………………

8. Do you need directions to reach your destination?

   I asked the tourist ……………………………………………

9. Why did you leave your job?

   He asked him ……………………………………………

10. Where is the post office?

   He asked ……………………………………………

D. Change the following statements into the Passive Voice.

1. The teacher corrected the mistakes.
2. Lauren gave the wallet to the police station.
3. The children rang the bell a few minutes ago.
4. The kids forgot the whole story in a few days.
5. The police didn't question him very closely.
6. The wild animals killed two men yesterday.

E. Combine the following sentences using the correct relative pronoun. The first one is an example.

1. I bought a new car. It is very fast.

   I bought a car which is very fast.

2. She worked for a man. The man used to be an athlete.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3. We broke the computer. The computer belonged to my father.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4. She loves books. The books have happy endings.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

5. He sent an email to my brother. My brother lives in Australia.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

6. Michael is in the garden. He is wearing a blue jumper.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

7. The television was stolen. The television was bought 20 years ago.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

8. The fruit is on the table. The fruit isn't fresh.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

9. The table got broken. The table was my grandmother's.

   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………

F. Complete the following sentences using question tags.

1. I am good at math,………………..?
2. The shops close at 7pm, ………….?
3. Jane won't be here tonight, ………..?
4. He can't swim very fast, …………….?
5. We were almost late, ………….?
6. I should wash the dishes, …………?

Listening

Listen to Mark and Judy talking about their concert .

A. Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Mark and Judy are having their concert the next day.
2. Mark has been practising for a month.
3. Judy believes that the piece of music they are going to play is very easy.
4. Mark is going to play a solo part.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Judy plays the ....
   a. violin
   b. guitar
   c. piano
2. Mark advised Judy to .... if she made a mistake while playing.
   a. go on like nothing's happened.
   b. stop playing.
   c. start from the beginning
3. They agreed to meet .... for more practising.
   a. the next day
   b. in the morning.
   c. in the evening

Writing

Write a letter to a pen pal who is living abroad.